Millennial Star

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The Great Hall, London University

Vol. 102, No. 40 **Thursday, October 3, 1940**

POETRY

WHERE IS PEACE?

Peace did you say? There is no peace;
The white-winged dove has fled
Beyond the pale of mortal ken;
Confusion reigns instead.

Confusion in the hearts of men,
On land and on the sea,
Above the clouds in God's free air
There's no tranquility.

Dread mechanisms, fiendish, dire,
Devised by our own kind,
Pour down destruction from the skies,
To kill, to maim, and blind

The flower of the human race,
The valiant and the strong,
Who might have found a way to peace
And cut the tyrant's thong

With which he goads men to the death,
And sets the world aflame
With fears and anguish of the soul,
To win a conqueror's name.

When will God's children learn to live
The Christian way of life
And turn their thoughts to righteousness
And do away with strife?

Then will the dove of peace return
With blessings in her wings,
And fly abroad from land to land
While earth rejoicing sings:

Oh, blessed day! All wars have ceased.
The tyrant's sword is sheathed;
No man will answer to his call;
The life that God bequeathed

Is His alone to give or take;
No autocrat shall dare
To set the precious life stream free
And war on man declare!

—Ruth May Fox.

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:

Men and pins are useless when they lose their heads.
—Colonel Hunter.

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THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

MILLENNIAL STAR

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In God I will praise his word, in God I have put my trust; I will not fear what flesh can do unto me.—Psalms 56: 4.

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THIS WEEK'S COVER

THE building here shown is the victim of one of Nazi-dom's most recent atrocities. Bombed and fired, the only part now standing is that to be seen in the picture. Representative of other London landmarks treated likewise, it is exemplary of the type of warfare that we are resisting; but the spirit of this greatest of all cities is by no means lowered. It is in fact strengthened in determination to do all in its power to reduce the effect of this ominous shadow hovering over the civilised world. The seat of the greatest empire still stands, a forbidding challenge to any who would assail its freedom.

"We Have The Gospel . . ."

By Elder Thomas E. McKay
Former President of the Swiss Mission

Conference Address, April, 1940

IT has been a wonderful experience, brothers and sisters, to be in the mission field for the third time. The Lord said, through the Saviour:

> If ye do the work ye shall know. My doctrine is not mine but his that sent me. If any man will do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself.

I have seen the fulfilment of that promise. People that I met on my first mission, forty years ago, have sons now in the mission field, or they have been. Babies that I blessed on that first mission are now leaders, one of them presiding over the West German Mission. Many of the parents, who were Sunday School children at that time, have had sons in the mission field. All of the missionaries in the Swiss Mission, except two, have been born since that mission twenty-eight years ago. The large majority of these missionaries are sons of either parents or grandparents born in Switzerland.

The Swiss and German Mission twenty-eight years ago comprised all of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and France. Today there are five Missions in these countries. They are doing well. Of course, they are handicapped because of the evacuation of all our missionaries and Mission presidents, but I am pleased to report that the local people are carrying on. Quite a number of those people who are now in charge of the work have been born in the Church; they understand the Gospel and are well qualified to carry on; they have faith; they are not discouraged because, as they say, they have the Gospel.

Some of our Branches have had to be closed, but in the main they are all functioning. Two Branches which we have had to close—very fine Branches too, one of which I think had the best record in tithe-paying in the Church—were located in Strassbourg and Muehlhausen, France. These cities were evacuated when war was declared. The people, our members among them, had to leave over night, with only a bundle of clothing to take with them. For weeks we didn't know just where they were. Finally we were able to get some letters through, and they were located. As soon as arrangements could be made with the French and Swiss authorities for permission to cross the border, one of our brethren was sent to visit them, taking a considerable sum of money with him to help make them as comfortable as possible.

We had learned, just for an example, that thirty-five thousand people were being taken care of in a city of thirty thousand population. You can imagine what that would mean, with the limited accommodations. Some members, we learned, were sleeping in bath-rooms; others sleeping in the halls. So we sent considerable money with this good brother, a local brother, to buy bed springs, bedding, curtains, and other

things. By sending some telegrams, and telephoning, he succeeded in getting most of them together. They held a testimony meeting.

When this brother came back he said: "President McKay, you sent me there to give them spiritual uplift and to encourage them, but I received much more help spiritually from them than I was able to give them." Those people, although they didn't know whether they would ever see an Elder again, an authority of the Church, had put away their tithing as usual. They had received work—some of them—and they had been blessed. This local brother brought back nearly as much money as we had sent to help them. They said: "You express our thankfulness to President McKay for the help that he has sent us, and tell him that we are all right, and are not discouraged, because we have the Gospel." That is the faith of those people over there, brothers and sisters. They are keeping the commandments of the Lord and are doing the will of the Father.

It is difficult to keep all the Branches organized. We get them organized, then our brethren are taken into the army. About six hundred of our brethren are in the army in Germany. Seven of them have lost their lives—not in battle, however. They are praying that they will not have to fight. They are peace-loving, those members. They have no hate in their hearts, but a love for all mankind, the love of the Gospel of Jesus Christ. We have committees appointed, so that as soon as a vacancy occurs, another man is called to take his place. We have called sisters on missions, to take charge of the office work, and they are getting along very nicely. They are keeping busy and are trying to do the will of the Father.

They know, as I know, that God lives; that He is our Father; that we are all His children; that He loves us, and because He loves us He has given us the Gospel. Every commandment He has given is for our progress and happiness in this life, as well as our life hereafter. Our members know this as I know it, and they are keeping the commandments. They keep the Word of Wisdom, are paying their tithing, their Fast offerings, and they are being blessed for it.

They know, too, as I know, that Jesus is the Christ, that He is our Head, that this is the Church of Jesus Christ. They know, too, as I know, that Joseph Smith was and is a prophet, and that his successors are prophets of the Lord, including our beloved President Heber J. Grant. Oh, how we do love and appreciate President Grant. It is remarkable; it is a miracle what he has accomplished in establishing just this one point I will mention—better public relations between the Church and the rest of the world.

We have had occasion to visit our Consuls and Consul Generals. I remember calling on the Consul General in Zurich: I gave him my card, the Temple card. He looked at it and said: "It is a beautiful card." I said: "You may keep it, if you wish to." He said: "Thank you, but I have something I prize a great deal more than this Temple card." He reached in his desk and brought out a book presented to him by Presi-

dent Grant, autographed by President Grant. That was one of his prizes, and he took a great deal of pride in showing it to me.

God bless President Grant. The people there love him. We all love him. He is our leader, chosen of the Lord. President Clark also is known by many of these representatives of our Government. They have been in very deed friends to us during our rather exciting and worrying experiences because of war conditions. They have arranged for us to telephone, when it was impossible for private people to telephone. We appreciate them.

Brethren and sisters, I am grateful, more grateful than I can express, for the testimony I have that this is the Church of God. May He help us always to do His will, and thereby retain this testimony that we have.

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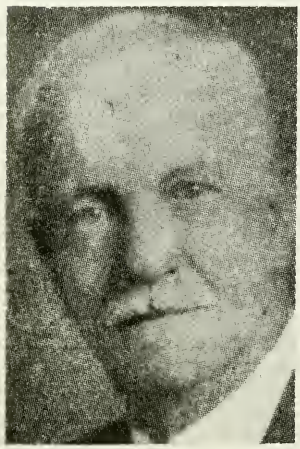
James H. Wallis Passes On



James H. Wallis

BRITISH Saints will learn with regret of the death of James H. Wallis who succumbed to a heart attack in the Church Office Building, Salt Lake City, recently. Brother Wallis was in England from 1931-34, during which time he served as Patriarch to the European Missions.

He was born in 1861, in London, became converted to the Gospel in this country, and emigrated to Salt Lake when he was twenty years of age. As a youth he received early training in the printing world in the office of the "Millennial Star" and upon reaching Zion he entered the office of the Juvenile Instructor and has ever since been associated with newspaper work (except for brief intervals) eventually becoming owner and publisher of several papers in the States.

His activities in Church work extend over a period of more than sixty years, and include the holding of executive positions in all branches of the work. He was Bishop of the Vernal Ward from 1927 to 1930 and after, has been High Council-man, Patriarch to three Missions, while in England he acted as Associate Editor of the of the "Star" and at the time of his death was working with the staff of the Improvement Era. He was also doing regular Temple Work and was Patriarch in Emigration Stake.

During the time he was in England he was respected and loved by all who came into contact with him, and the Saints here mourn his loss and extend their heartfelt sympathy to Sister Wallis and her family.

Another truly great Churchman has passed on.

★

Objections

THAT Peter, aided by Paul, did found the church at Rome there is little cause to doubt. It is also true that Peter was the chief or president of the Apostles; that to him had been given the keys of the kingdom of heaven. But that he became the bishop of Rome, or that the bishops of Rome succeeded to his apostleship and to that power which made him the president of the universal church of Christ, we cannot allow.

Our first reason for saying that Peter was not bishop of Rome is that the office of apostle and bishop are not identical. If Peter presided at all over the church at Rome he did so by virtue of his apostleship, not by becoming bishop; but as his apostleship would give him the right to act in minor offices of the church—on the principle that the greater authority includes the lesser—he may have presided for a time over the church at Rome.

Our second reason is that according to the very best authority on the subject, one Linus and not Peter was the first bishop of Rome. Irenaeus writing in the second century, says: "The blessed apostles (Peter and Paul) then, upon founding and erecting the church (at Rome), committed the office of administering the church to Linus. Of this Linus, Paul speaks in the epistle to Timothy. To him succeeded Anacletus, and after him, in the third place from the apostles, Clement received the bishopric."

From this it plainly appears that Peter and Paul organised a church at Rome, and as in other cities they appointed a bishop to preside over it. Peter no more became the bishop of Rome than he did of the church at Jerusalem, or Paul of Antioch, Ephesus or Corinth.

The bishop of Rome did not succeed to the apostleship of Peter, much less to the pre-eminence which he held among the apostles; and that for the very good reason that the office of bishop and that of apostle, as remarked above, are not identical. It would require an apostle to succeed an apostle, and as there is no account of an apostle being ordained to succeed to Peter's office, we conclude he had no successor.

Excerpt from "Outlines of Ecclesiastical History" by B. H. Roberts. (See back cover.)

Personal Progress Through Wise Money Management

By Ira J. Markham

(Continued from previous issue)

EXPENDITURE of funds for betterments and personal development should never be regretted, for you are building for eternity. Within this classification come expenditures to maintain health, attain educational objectives, recreation, and Church offerings, including money spent to sustain missionaries in the field.

The branch budget helps to maintain the local meeting house in a physical condition that makes it attractive and comfortable for you and your family, and it also helps to provide wholesome recreation. Your funds for this expenditure are for the spiritual and character development of your children. Is there any better investment?

Be sure that funds spent for recreation lead to personal development and family unity. When income is small, children will not complain too much in missing shows and other passive commercial offerings if the parents will take time to go with the children and do the things that do not cost much money but still offer enrichment of life: family picnics; visiting public libraries, museums, or art galleries; attending free concerts; hiking, swimming, and other outdoor activities; and the development of hobbies. You can also gain pleasure from helping people and taking part in Church activities.

Savings

Save for security and financial independence.
Save for accumulation and investment.
Save for education of self and children.
Save for "sunny days." You will enjoy them.
Save for "rainy days." They will surely come.
Save for emergencies.
Save for special objectives such as college or mission.
Save regularly and systematically.

Luxuries

If the desire for luxuries stimulates economic effort, if this desire tends to elevate tastes and can be afforded without decreasing or eliminating some of the more fundamental requirements, then the allocation of a certain amount of funds for the purchase of luxuries can be justified.

Things that are necessities for some are luxuries for others. No general rule can be drawn to fit all cases. Any excess amounts, however, that are spent for housing, automobiles, clothing, food, entertainment over and above what the income or position of the family would warrant should be considered as luxuries.

It is considered an unsound practice to purchase luxury goods on the instalment plan, as this leads to over-indulgence

and mortgages your future income which might be needed for emergencies.

If you make it a practice to save in advance to buy luxury goods and articles, you will probably not spend too much in this way because you will find that money is too hard to earn to spend for things that have only fleeting value.

MAKING THE BUDGET WORK

In working out a financial plan for the family and developing a system that includes budgeting and record-keeping, take it for granted that mistakes will be made. Agree in the beginning not to disagree about these mistakes, but let them be a problem to solve the following month.

Remember that efficiency increases with practice and the main factor necessary is an honest and patient will to win. In the inspired words of President Heber J. Grant, "That which we persist in doing becomes easier to do; not that the nature of the thing has changed, but our ability to do is increased."

The woman of the home is the keynote to the success of any financial plan. She is in a position to make a real contribution. She can literally become a miracle worker. As business manager, record-keeper, financial secretary, purchasing agent, and general manager, she is in a strategic position to locate and stop the leaks that usually occur in families that are not well managed.

The efficient manager will try to keep operating expenses and luxuries as low as possible, keeping always in mind the needs of her family, to keep them neatly dressed and properly nourished. The main emphasis should not be to adopt the harsh rule to do without things. You budget to eliminate the non-essentials so you can have what you really want, things that will bring the greatest personal progress here and hereafter.

If the husband will give advice, encouragement, and sympathetic understanding; if he will specialize in becoming more efficient in his work and increasing his income and give the responsibility of household management to his wife, where it rightfully belongs, it will be a truly fifty-fifty partnership, and the chances for a successful and happy home are greatly increased. A training period is required, however, during which the husband co-operates with the wife and the entire family unites to get the system working smoothly.

It is generally recognized that the wife should have her own personal allowance to do with as she pleases. The husband is not to ask questions in connection with what she does with her own money. This gives her a feeling of independence that

(Continued on page 698)

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1940

EDITORIAL

Time And Truth

THAT which men mark and measure as time is in constant process of change. The seconds tick in and out of our lives in such rapid succession that they scarcely register themselves in our consciousness. But rapidly they are building themselves into minutes, the minutes into hours, the hours into days; and, ere we realize it, these have grown into weeks and months and the year is gone. Gone where? Into the realms of the past—beyond all possibility of recall.

As the measures of time pass over our heads nearly all things change. Nature changes her countenance, her expression and her dress. Individuals change in physical desires, cultural patterns and spiritual and intellectual aspirations. "When I was a child, I spake as a child, I understood as a child, I thought as a child; but when I became a man, I put away childish things." But even then we do not stop changing. With the passing of time the methods, modes and patterns of life change and men re-form their measure of values.

But Truth does not change. Our understanding of truth and our interpretation of it may vary with the changing of time, but truth remains unchanged. It may be ignored or refused; men may shut their eyes against it, may abuse it, trample upon it and smother it out of their own lives; but it still lives and lives unchanged.

> Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
> The eternal years of God are her's;
> But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
> And dies among his worshippers.

The Son of God came to earth as the embodiment of truth. Only a few could perceive the truth that was in Him. He was scoffed at, spat upon and hung on the cross. The errors that blinded the eyes of His contemporaries gave way, with the passing of time, and the diadem of truth exemplified in His life has illuminated the succeeding centuries.

The intellectual geniuses and spiritual beacons of all ages in whose souls has shown the light of truth have met the scorn of their day, but the truths they expressed have lived to immortalize them in the generations that have followed.

Joseph Smith when a boy of less than fifteen years announced the eternal truth regarding the nature and being of God. From then to the day of his death he continued as an exponent of truth and for truth he gave his life blood. Comparatively few minds of his day could discern the light of truth as it was transmitted through this Prophet of God, but with the passing of time the truths expressed by him have cast their rays far and wide and now, after a hundred years, are reflected in many of the religious teachings of the day.

Seven hundred years before Christ the Prophet Isaiah declared that "The mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In the summer of 1842, when the Saints seemed solidly anchored in Nauvoo, Illinois, the Prophet Joseph Smith "prophesied that the Saints would continue to suffer much affliction and would be driven to the Rocky Mountains. Many would apostatize, others would be put to death by our persecutors, or lose their lives in consequence of exposure or disease, and some of them would live to go and assist in making settlements and build cities and see the Saints become a mighty people in the midst of the Rocky Mountains."

When Brigham Young set out with the body of the Church, headed for a haven of refuge somewhere in the Rocky Mountains, the "wise ones" who thought they knew, could see naught but tragedy ahead. James Bridger, mountaineer and guide, who was as familiar with conditions there as any other white man, "said he would give $1,000 for a bushel of corn raised in that basin."

But Brigham Young has seen in vision the place where the Lord had designed to raise up a people mighty in His name and rear temples for the glory of the Lord and the redemption of the Saints both living and dead. He knew that the programme he was following was in line of truth and that time would bring full vindication.

Ninety-three years have passed since Brigham Young and his people entered the Great Salt Lake Valley. Now he is acknowledged as one of the world's greatest colonizers and the Mormon people are looked upon as commonwealth builders and commended for their contribution to national achievement and civic life in America.

Truth is truth and time will prove it true.

—Ezra L. Marler.

PERSONAL PROGRESS THROUGH WISE MONEY MANAGEMENT

(Continued from page 695)

should be rightfully hers.

The husband likewise should have his own personal spending money with "no questions asked."

THINGS TO REMEMBER

1. Live within your income.

2. Distribute your income proportionately.

3. Deposit your savings and pay your tithing **when you receive your salary.** Do not wait to see if you have any left at the **end** of the week.

4. Always pay this month's bills with last month's income. This will eliminate "instalment plan" buying, which is the most expensive way to buy. If you have met instalment payments successfully in the past it proves you have self-control. You can, therefore, save in advance to buy needed articles. This method of buying will save you money or will allow you to buy more goods with the same amount of funds.

5. To purchase goods on credit when you know you cannot afford them and have no money to pay, is obtaining and using goods belonging to others under false pretences. It is a form of dishonesty comparable to theft or stealing.

6. If you buy on the instalment plan, purchase only durable goods where tne value of the articles will last after all instalments have been fully paid. Meet all payments promptly to conserve your credit.

7. Avoid borrowing. This prevents having to pay exorbitant interest rates to "loan sharks."

8. Avoid waste in all its forms. Remember that a penny of **waste saved** is a penny **earned.** Every shilling counts towards the attainment of your goal.

9. If there is too little put aside as **savings** your future is being jeopardized.

10. If there is too little spent toward **betterments,** life in the present is to meagre.

11. If there is too much against recreation and luxuries, over-indulgence is in evidence.

12. To give too little for tithing and Church offerings reflects on character and denotes lack of faith.

13. Before purchasing articles or making expenditures, ask yourself these questions, "Do I need it?" "Am I getting the greatest value here and hereafter for every shilling I spend?"

14. Refuse to buy anything that cannot be afforded.

15. Do not buy anything that is not needed. No purchase is a bargain at any price unless there is a definite need for it.

16. To spend money for tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and tea and coffee is a waste. They destroy the body and imprison the soul.

The Word Of Wisdom

A MODERN INTERPRETATION

By John A. Widtsoe and Leah D. Widtsoe

INSTALMENT XXXI.

"IN THE SEASON THEREOF" (continued)

VITAMIN E. This is the vitamin on which is dependent indirectly the future of the race, for it is the one which must be present in the diet to secure normal reproduction and lactation. Its absence from the diet tends to cause sterility in males, and miscarriage in females. Without it, animals may be seemingly normal and well-nourished but definitely incapable of reproduction.

During pregnancy and lactation the body need of vitamins and minerals is greatly increased. The quantity of food need not be increased, but the coming mother must "eat for two" as regards the mineral and vitamin content of her food. During lactation, the mother should eat liberally of high quality protein with a more than usual supply of vitamins.

Vitamin E, like vitamins A and D, is soluble in fat. It is found most abundantly in the germ or embryo of wheat and other grains, and in seeds such as corn, peas, and beans. It is also found in egg yolk, liver, lettuce and the green leaves of plants. Vitamin E may be stored in the body, and transferred from mother to child. It is not destroyed by moderate cooking.

Vitamin G is necessary for the promotion of general health and, with the other vitamins, stimulates growth and activity into a feeling of general well-being. Specifically it seems to induce firmness of flesh, increase muscle tone, promote youthful and healthy hair and skin, and prolong the characteristics of youth into old age. Indeed, it has been called the "longevity vitamin."

Its shortage in the food causes first an unhealthy condition of the skin, falling hair and wrinkles; then a skin rash and decided irritation which may develop into actual sores; next a sore mouth and tongue; while prolonged shortage produces intestinal weakness resulting in diarrhea, with lesions in the spinal cord causing in time mental disturbances. A general debility ensues, with all the evidences of old age.

The sun seems to aggravate the symptoms and the face and hands and parts exposed to the sun become intensely inflamed, with hideous sores which follow a long continued and definite shortage. This is the dread disease pellagra which occurs wherever devitalized food predominates. It has been called one of the chief "modern plagues of Egypt." It is not contagious and is entirely a dietary or deficiency disease.

Vitamin G is found in many foods which contain vitamin B. Its richest sources are standarized brewer's yeast, liver extract, milk, cheese, whey-cheese or powder, egg white, kidney, and liver. It is also found in lesser degree in lean meat and some

leafy vegetables. Liver, eggs, green leaves, milk and meat are richer in vitamin G than B; while whole grains and legumes are richer in vitamin B than G. Egg white is the only one of these foods which contains vitamin G but not B.

It is a water soluble vitamin and therefore is often lost by wrong cooking processes. It cannot be stored in the body and so must be taken daily. Moderate heat does not destroy it, but it is destroyed by the pressure cooker, or when cooked with soda, or when exposed to light. That is probably one reason why direct sunlight seems to aggravate the disease pellagra.

Experts claim that one quart of milk daily for adults as well as children (skim or dried milk if one wishes to reduce), with a liberal use of fruit and vegetables, and meat occasionally, will protect one against a shortage of this vitamin.

It may be noted in passing that the child needs his daily quart of milk to insure a supply of calcium as well as to supply vitamin G, but the adult needs it to insure the youth-prolonging vitamin G as well as to maintain his mineral balance. When fresh milk may not be obtained in quantities sufficient for family needs, powdered or canned milk, which largely maintains its calcium and vitamin G potency, may be used. This latter may be used with profit in cooking and thus enhance the milk intake. Thus, one's life expectancy and vigour may be increased.

Canning and Drying. What are the effects of drying and canning on the food value of fruits and vegetables is a question often asked. The different vitamins respond differently to these processes. Vitamin C is the most unstable; it cannot resist heating, drying or even long storage. Others, notably vitamins D. G. E and even B are more resistant; but they lose some of their potency in the ordinary processes of canning, especially when cooked with the pressure cooker or in the open air. Kiln or sun drying destroys the vitamins; especially is this true with those treated with sulphur or other gases to hasten the process. Sun drying, however, does not reduce the mineral content of foods.

Certain it is that canned or dried foods used in moderation are acceptable foods, provided vitamin rich foods are used to supplement the diet. On farms and places away from the larger markets, fresh foods are often difficult to secure and the use of canned or dried food becomes necessary. Intelligence and prudence must then be used to secure the necessary vitamins in some other form.

One of the dangers of the preserving kettle is that excessive amounts of sugar may be used to make foods palatable or to keep them from spoiling, which foods if used to excess may cause digestive disturbances. Another danger in canning or cooking vegetables is the use of soda to retain their green colour or to make them cook more quickly. This process destroys all vitamins and changes for the worse the flavour and food value of food so treated. If cooked quickly in a minimum of water, the colour and flavour may be retained.

(To be continued)

Added Upon

A STORY

By Nephi Anderson

PART FOURTH—SECTION II (continued).

"IT is botany today," said Paulus. "I hoped that it would be his favourite theme."

And what is that?"

"The improvements on these grounds are the work of his planning and supervision, and he delights to give lessons on earth and water formations. He often sets a class to digging trenches and waterways. He says that he learned all about such things when he went to school, meaning when he was on the earth before."

"Is he a resurrected being?" asked Remand in a low voice.

"He is," was the reply. Many of our instructors are. You will understand without argument the advantages they have over others."

"Certainly, certainly."

"I see he is through with the recitation. Let us speak to him."

As they came up, the children recognized them with a smile and a salute, and the instructor said:

"Welcome, brothers, welcome, Brother Paulus."

"You are dismissed. Go to your next lesson," he said to the children, and they quietly walked away.

"Now," said he, "I have some leisure. Will you all come with me into the reading room? I have something to show you, Paulus, and it may interest our visitors."

"Have you seen the last edition of today's paper?"

None of them had.

"Well, I found something here of more than usual interest. It seems that some workmen, excavating for a building, came across the ruins of a nineteenth century city. In a cavity in a stone they found some coins of that period, also a number of newspapers. It was a common practice in those days to imbed such things in the corner stones of buildings. Extracts from those papers are reproduced here, and they are of interest to the children of today in showing the condition of the world when under the influence of that fallen spirit who rebelled against God in the beginning. Let me read you a few extracts, principally headings only."

" 'Yesterday this city was visited by a most destructive fire. One-half of the business part was swept away. Thousands of pounds of property were lost, and it is supposed that about fifty persons have perished in the flames.'

" 'The great strike. Thousands of workmen out of employment. Children crying for bread. Mobs march through the streets, defying the police, and demolishing property.'

"Here is another:

"'War! War! England, Germany, France, Russia and the United States are preparing!'

"Yes, you have read your histories. You know all about that.

"Still another:

"'A gang of tramps capture a train—'"

The reader did not finish, but laid the paper down and looked out of the open door. He did not speak for some time; then turning, said:

"Brothers, thank God that you live in the Millennium of the world. My heart grows sick when my mind reverts back to the scenes of long ago. I passed through some of them. I learned my lessons in a hard school; but God has been good to me. He has known me all along, and has given me just what I needed. Come with me."

They stepped out on to a portico where they could see the throng of children standing on a large lawn outside. They were singing a song of welcome, and through the trees could be seen three men approaching.

"Look well at them as they pass," said the instructor; "you may recognize them."

"Two of the faces are familiar," remarked Remand, "but the third is strange. Surely, surely—"

"Surely you did not expect to see George Washington and Martin Luther in the flesh, walking and talking as other men?"

"Never."

"It is they."

"And the third?"

"The third is Socrates of old."

"What is their mission?"

"They are about to speak to the children. They have been at the school of the prophets all the morning, and now they come from the high school yonder. You see what advantages today's students of history have."

"Has the knowledge of God exalted men to the society of resurrected beings?"

"Your senses do not deceive you," was the reply.

"Now I must go," said the instructor. "Farewell, and peace be with you."

SECTION III.

"EVERY beast of the forest is mine, and the cattle upon a thousand hills . . . for the world is mine, and the fulness thereof."
——Psalms 50: 10, 12.

THE King of Poland and his counsellor lodged that night in the city. Early next morning, Paulus came again for them. "What do you wish to see, today?" he asked.

"Take us to some of your workshops and mills," replied the King; "we would like to learn more of your social and industrial conditions, about which we have heard."

A car soon took them to a part of the city where the workshops were situated. Remand noted the absence of smoking chimneys, and inquired about them.

"We have done away with all that," explained Paulus. "Pure air is one of the essentials to life. One of the crudest imperfections of the past was the wilderness of smoking chimneys which belched forth their blackness and poison into the air.

"I suppose you use electricity for light and power," remarked Remand; "but you need heat, too."

"We use electricity for heat also," was explained. "We get it direct from the earth, also have it generated by water power, both from falls and the waves of the sea, and transmitted to us. Some of these power stations are hundreds of miles away among the mountains, and by the sea. We have also learned to collect and conserve heat from the sun; so, you see, we are well supplied for all purposes. This building," said the instructor, pointing to the one in front of which they had stopped, "is a furniture factory. Would you like to see it in working operation?"

"Yes; very much," said the King.

They entered clean, well-lighted, airy rooms where beautiful machinery was being operated by well-dressed and happy-looking workmen.

"Whose factory is this?" asked Remand of the guide.

"You mean, who has charge—who is the steward?" corrected Paulus.

"No; not exactly that. This magnificent plant must have an owner, either an individual or a corporation. I asked for the ownership of the property."

The guide looked strangely at his companions.

(To be continued)

★

DEATH

NOCK—Elder Arthur Nock died on August 8th after an illness of about one month. Until incapacitated he was an active member of Manchester District and will be remembered, no doubt, by members of the British Mission as a keen Genealogical Research worker. Aged seventy-two at death, he was much respected and loved by all who knew him intimately and to his closest associates he was known as the "Manchester Minute Man" because of his unfailing readiness to assist at any time when called upon. His last words were a final testimony to the truth of the Gospel and an expression of earnest desire to be able to go forth and preach a little longer. The interment took place on August 12th and the funeral service was conducted by President George E. Dale.

100 YEARS AGO

From the "Star," October, 1840

THERE is no believer in divine revelation but who feels a lively interest in the history of the ancient Apostles and Elders in the Christian Church; and as it is through their writings, and the histories of their lives and travels that we become acquainted with the Church in the days of Christ; and through the writings of the Prophets that we learn of the things of God, and the movements of His children in times before the Apostles, it has been enjoined on the Elders and officers of the Church of Christ in these last days, to keep a record of their proceedings, or write a history of their travels and labours, so that all passing events of moment may be gathered in from time to time, so that the generations to come may learn of our doings, and of the work of God in our day, as we have learned concerning those who have gone before us.

From the Mission Field

DOINGS IN THE DISTRICTS

Irish

A baptismal service was held at Helens Bay on Saturday, September 14th, at which Evelyn McIlroy was baptised into the Church by Elder John Bleakley. Sister McIlroy was confirmed a member by Branch President Joseph Ditty on Sunday, September 15th.

Liverpool

Burnley Branch Sunday School enjoyed a pleasant trip to Rough Lee on Saturday, September 7th, under the supervision of Superintendent R. Wilkinson. A delicious tea at a nearby cottage followed an afternoon spent joyously on the lake and swings.

Newcastle

Newcastle District held a convention on Sunday, September 8th, in South Shields at the Branch Hall. It convened in three sessions, the morning session being devoted to testimony bearing, conducted by Brother William W. France. The afternoon session at 2.30 p.m. took the form of separate discussions with the Priesthood, and the Sisters with the lady supervisors of auxiliaries.

District President Oates conducted the evening session at which Brother Stanley Short of the District Presidency gave a splendid address following a paraphrase of the twenty-third Psalm of Sisters Oates and Quayle. The Sisters Foster of South Shields rendered a duet, and finally President Oates gave some very good advice and counsel to all present.

★

. . . AND FINALLY, A LITTLE HUMOUR.

Two little evacuees were out for a walk in the country when a wasp settled on the hand of one of them.

"Oh, look!" cried his mate, "yer've got a butterfly on yer 'and."

As he uttered the words, the other jerked it off with a cry of pain. "Crikey," he exclaimed, "ain't its feet 'ot."

LATTER-DAY SAINT MEETING PLACES IN BRITAIN

★

Aberdeen:
Corn Exchange,
5, Hadden Street.

Accrington:
L. D. S. Hall,
Over 9, Church St.

Airdrie:
L. D. S. Hall,
40, Hallcraig Street.

Barnsley:
Arcade Buildings.

Batley:
L. D. S. Hall,
Well Lane.

Belfast:
121, Victoria Street.

Birmingham:
L. D. S. Chapel,
23, Booth Street,
Handsworth.
Council Schools,
Stratford Road,
Sparkbrook.

Blackburn:
L. D. S. Hall,
Saving Bank Ch'bers,
Lord Street, West.

Bradford:
L. D. S. Chapel,
Woodlands Street,
off City Road.

Brighton:
50a, Compton Ave.

Bristol:
L. D. S. Hall,
Zion Road,
off Clarence Road.

Burnley:
L. D. S. Chapel,
1, Liverpool Road,
Rosegrove.

Bury:
L. D. S. Chapel,
15, Broad Street.

Carlisle:
L. D. S. Hall,
Scotch Street.

Cheltenham-Stroud:
Theosophical Hall,
St. Margaret's Ter.,
off North Place,
Cheltenham.

Clayton:
Central Hall.

Derby:
Unity Hall.

Doncaster:
L. D. S. Hall,
Trafford Street.

Dublin:
L. D. S. Hall,
8, Merrion Row.

Eastwood:
Library, Church St.

Edinburgh:
Ruskin House,
15, Windsor Street.

Gainsborough:
L. D. S. Hall,
4b, Silver Street.

Gateshead:
Westfield Hall,
Westfield Terrace.

Glasgow:
South Side,
Masonic Hall,
30, Abbotsford Pl.,C.5.

Gravesend:
1, Peacock Street.

Grimsby:
Thrift Hall,
Pasture Street.

Guisborough:
L. D. S. Hall,
back of 13, Church St.

Halifax:
L. D. S. Hall,
35, Brinton Terrace,
off Hansen Lane.

Hucknall:
Byron Buildings.

Hull:
L. D. S. Chapel,
Wellington Lane, and
Berkeley Street.

Hyde:
L. D. S. Hall,
29, Beeley Street.

Kidderminster:
L. D. S. Chapel,
Park Street.

Leeds:
L. D. S. Hall,
5, King Charles St.

Leicester:
All Saints' Open,
Great Central Street.

Letchworth:
Vasanta Hall,
Gernon Walk.

Liverpool:
L. D. S. Chapel,
301, Edge Lane.

London:
L. D. S. Chapel,
59, Clissold Rd., N.16.
Ravenslea Chapel,
149, Nightingale Lane,
S.W.12.
57, King Alfred's Ave.,
Catford.
58, Wellesley Road,
Gunnersbury, W.4.

Loughborough:
Adult School.

Lowestoft:
L. D. S. Hall,
20, Clapham Road.

Luton:
Dallow Road Hall,
Corner of Dallow and
Naseby Roads.

Mansfield:
39a, Albert Street.

Manchester:
L. D. S. Hall,
88, Clarendon Road,
C. on M.

Merthyr Tydfil:
L. D. S. Chapel,
Penyard Road.

Middlesbrough:
L. D. S. Hall,
21, Bottomly Street,
off Linthorpe Road.

Nelson:
L. D. S. Hall,
10, Hibson Road.

Northampton:
L. D. S. Chapel,
89, St. Michael's Road.

Nottingham:
L. D. S. Hall,
8, Southwell Road.

Norwich:
L. D. S. Chapel,
60, Park Lane.

Nuneaton:
Masonic Hall,
Newdegate Street.

Oldham:
L. D. S. Hall,
Neville Street.

Plymouth:
L. D. S. Hall,
114, Tavistock Road,
Park Street.

Pontllanfraith:
Enquire:
81, Brynteg Street.

Preston, Lancs.:
L. D. S. Hall,
44, Avenham Street,
off Fishergate.

Rawmarsh:
L. D. S. Hall,
Main Street.

Rochdale:
L. D. S. Chapel,
Lower Sheriff Street.

Sheffield:
L. D. S. Chapel,
Corner of Ellesmere
and Lyons Roads.

Shildon:
L. D. S. Hall,
100, Main Street.

South Shields:
L. D. S. Hall,
36, Fowler Street.

Staffordshire:
Washington Bldgs.,
nr. L.M.S. Station,
Wolverhampton.

St. Albans:
49, Spencer Street.

Sunderland:
L. D. S. Chapel,
18, Tunstall Road.

Varteg:
Memorial Hall.

West Hartlepool:
L. D. S. Chapel,
7, Osborne Road.

Wigan:
L. and Y. Station.

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